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From the CANDID REVIEW *for* March 1765.

The Rights of the British Colonies asserted and proved. By JAMES OTIS, Esq; 8vo. 2s. Boston printed, London re printed for Almon. 2s.

THE introduction upon government contains an explicit and laboured representation of the rights and privileges of a free constitution, and many judicious and spirited reflections on the essential and invaluable privileges of Englishmen. Our author considers government, not as an arbitrary thing, depending merely on compact, or human will for its existence, but as evidently founded on the necessities of our nature. He delineates with propriety, and displays the original principles of our constitution, upon which the Lords and Commons at the Revolution proceeded, when they resolved that king James II. had abdicated, or forfeited the government; and truly observes, that "an original, supreme, sovereign, absolute, and uncontroulable earthly power must exist in and preside over every society; from whose final decisions there can be no appeal, but directly to heaven." It is his opinion that this is originally and ultimately in the people; and that they never did in fact freely, nor can they rightfully, make an absolute, unlimited renunciation of this divine right. It is ever in the nature of the thing given in trust, and on a condition, the performance of which no mortal can dispense with; namely, that the person or persons on whom the sovereignty is conferred by the people, shall incessantly consult their good. Tyranny of all kinds is to be abhorred, whether it be in the hands of one, or of the few, or of the many.

He then proceeds to consider the case of the colonies, which he represents as settlements of subjects in territories disjointed or remote from the mother country; which settlements may be made by private adventurers or the public; but that in both cases the colonists are intitled to as ample rights, liberties and privileges as the subjects of the mother country are, and in some respects to more.

Several objections to the claims and views of the colonies, in a piece intitled, The Administration of the Colonies, our author distinctly examines, and obviates with freedom and spirit; while at the same time he gives his sentiments of the intentions of the King and parliament of Great Britain in proper terms of decency and respect; acknowledging, that let the parliament lay what burdens they please upon the subjects of the American plantations, they were obliged in point of duty to submit and patiently bear them, till they were pleased to grant the desired relief.

There is indeed a severe reflection, apparently levelled against a person of eminent rank, formerly in power; which probably may more equitably belong to some under secretary, or other subordinate agent in that department, than to the principal secretary. "There is, says he, a man now living, or but lately dead, who was once a secretary of state; during whose *Wonderful* conduct of national affairs, without knowing whether Jamaica lay in the Mediterranean, the Baltic, or in the Moon, letters were often received directed to the governor of the island of New England; which island of New-England is a part of the continent of North America, comprehending two provinces and two colonies; and according to the undoubted bounds of their charter containing more land than there is in the three kingdoms. But, he adds, I must confine myself to matters of more importance than detecting the geographical blunders, or refuting the errors of dead, superannuated, or otherwise suspected secretaries of state, who are now *ALL* out of place."

[About a Dozen Copies of the above reviewed Pamphlet to be had of the Printers of this Paper, the original Publishers, at a Time when this whole Continent seemed to be buried in a deep Sleep, *July A.D.* 1764; And so far as we can learn, is the first *general* Treatise on the *common Rights* of all the *British Colonists* ever published in *Europe* or *America*. The Book has passed thro' two Impressions in *London*, and the ordeal of G—e G—le's fierce Administration—The Author has had the *Curse causeless* of every Enemy of the Colonies; and without giving him the least Credit, his Work has been most unmercifully plundered, by *Barbarians* on both Sides *the Atlantic*].

From the Monthly Review *for* Nov. *last.*

Considerations on Behalf of the Colonists. In a Letter to noble a Lord*. 8vo. 1s. Almon.

In our *Catalogue* for last *March*, we censured a pamphlet intituled *The Objections to the Taxation of our American Colonies, by the Legislature of Great Britain, briefly considered*‡; to which pamphlet the tract now before us is a professed answer: and it is a keen and spirited one. The Author dates his letter from Boston in New-England, and signs it F. A. Sept. 4, 1765. He appears to be a staunch North American, fired with the glorious idea of LIBERTY! and flaming with patriotic zeal for the RIGHTS, or what he conceives to be the RIGHTS of his native country: of which he appears to be neither an incompetent judge, nor a weak defender.—From what he says of the *stamp act*, so highly resented by the British northern colonists, our Readers may form some judgment of the apprehended burthensome nature of that act. The burden of the stamp act, says he, will certainly fall on the middling and labouring people. The widow, the orphan, and others, who have few or no friends on earth to help, or even pity them, must pay heavily to this tax. An instance or two will give some idea of the weight of this imposition. A ream of printed bail-bonds is now sold for about *fifteen shillings* sterling: with the stamps, the same quantity will, I am told, amount to bear ONE HUNDRED POUNDS sterling. A ream of printed policies of assurance is now about *two pounds sterling*: with the stamps it will be ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY POUNDS sterling. Many other articles in common use here are in the same proportion. The fees in the probate offices, with the addition of the stamps, will, in most provinces, be three times what has been hitherto paid.'—It is not however so much, perhaps, the burden of this particular tax, which is so grievously resented by our North-American brethren, as their unpleasing prospect of a chain of taxes (of which this may be only one link) being fashioned on them by the authority of a p—t in which they do not conceive themselves to be properly and constitutionally *represented*. Much hath been said on both sides of the grand question, concerning the expediency, propriety and *policy* of an American representation; but to us it appears extremely obvious, that all parts of the British dominions ought to be *actually*, not merely *virtually* represented in the great council of the nation. As to what hath been urged, from the consideration that, even in our own island such great and populous towns as Manchester, Birmingham, &c. &c. are not represented in parliament, we entirely acquiesce in our Author's laconic reply, *That it is high time they should.*

* First published in this Gazette of *July* 22d, 1765, and continued in a Course of Papers to the 2d of *September* following—And in *November* last published in a Pamphlet in England.

‡ The pamphlet is, by the present *Considerer*, styled 'the *opusculum* of the celebrated Mr. [——s.'

From the Westminster Journal *of* November 30, 1765.

IT is the Opinion, 'Squire *Gentlestock*, of all the good People of *England* (as intimated in my last) all the Free and Independent Part of them, that whenever Money Bills are brought upon the Carpet at a certain Assembly, *Placemen* and *Pensioners* should be obliged to withdraw; nothing being more clear and evident than that the Voice which they then utter, is not the Voice of the People but of themselves and of their Paymasters: which Thing duly considered, one might be inclined to think that no Man would boast of Bills of this Nature, and by such Voices, having been passed into a *Law* unless he himself was to get something by the Bargain. We are pretty confident of this; and so I presume is Mr. *Governor*, who pleaded so strongly to the People of *New England* as touching the Rights, the Power, and the Resentment of the *British* Parliament; to all of which we are willing to allow their proper Weight, but we would not willingly see such Weight increased to a Degree as would be destructive of the People, either at Home or in our Colonies.——We would not by a flow of Words, or a long laboured Speech attempt to persuade that a Parliament, even tho' it should be composed of the upprightest Men in the Kingdom, would be always Right, much less so, if it consisted of a Majority of such Men as are above spoken of: Wherefore then this boast of the Right of Parliament, wherefore is Disgust taken at the People of *America*, for desiring to assemble their Chiefs, and by them to remonstrate against the fixing on them a Duty? that taking Place will prove their final Ruin? Such Treatment might do well enough among a Country of Slaves, but how inconsistent is it with the Liberty of a Free People?———As to the *Debates in Parliament* spoken of by Mr. *Governor*, they were according to my Apprehension, little better than Ceremonial, idle Chicanery, fruitless Talk, nothing to the Purpose; neither could they have been of any Value, unless there were in that august Assembly, a Numbers of Members well versed in all the Particulars relative to *America*; such as, the Produce of the Country, their Commerce, their Riches; in what it consisteth, what Money they have, and what they might conveniently part with.—Without these Requisites, no *Parliament* can with Propriety lay a Duty upon the People of *America*; and I think, at no Time such a one as shall drain their Money from them*.

I readily admit of what may be deemed the Rights of the *British* Parliament, as also what may be their Power.—The former is to be reverenced, the latter may be dreaded; but I hope, that neither *England* nor *America* will ever see the Day when the latter shall be substituted instead of the former.

To impose a Duty, to lay even a heavy Burden upon faithful and dutiful Children, in order to maintain their Rights and support them in their Privileges, must at all Times be allowed to be Praise worthy; but to do this with no other View than the upholding a Race of untoward spendthrift Brats, enabling them to wallow in Luxury and Ease in Mother-Country, is taking the Childrens Bread and casting it to Dogs with a Witness.

'Tis a falacious, deceiving Manner of arguing, tho' made use of by ever so excellent a Governor.—That which urges to *submit first, and then to remonstrate*: For, to what Purpose will it be to remonstrate after a People are ruined; and when even those Ruiners will have to retort upon them—Why did you not Complain when it was in our Power to prevent your Ruin?

Thus far have I taken upon me to speak of our Colonist; and shall now beg Attention to what they say for themselves; and which I shall sum up in a few Words.——They agree one and all, that they have not Money enough in the Colonies to pay this Stamp Duty, no, not for one Year only. Thus say the People of the Province of *Pensilvania*; and if not in that Province, which is allowed to be, at least equal in Riches with any of them, what is to be done in the other Provinces?—What! when all the *Specie* is drained out of the Country.

We may boast of our *Laws* and our *Law making*; but let us listen, and let us construe rightly, if we can, what is meant when these Colonists tell us—"This *Stamp Duty* has a Tendency, not only totally to overthrow the Rights of their *Province Charter*, but that of MAGNA CHARTA itself." I am, Sir, *Your humble Servant*,

A TRUE BRITON, C. P. G.

P. S. Some of the keener Sort of our Colonists are for maintaining, that in making our glorious Peace (so called) we acted the Part of Fools; we let the Enemy (who had forced us into the War) go Scot-free & are now for taking Vengeance of ourselves.

* I can't help being of Opinion, that when any Thing relative, to the laying a Duty upon the Colonies is brought upon the Carpet, an Appointment of Deputies from the Colonies should previous thereunto be sent for over to *England*, that Enquiry of them might be made, as to the Expediency of such a Duty, and whether the Colonists were able to bear it; for as to the imposing a Duty right or wrong, it favors not of Justice, but of Cruelty in it's highest Excess; neither can the most florid Speech, even that of a *Cicero* make it otherwise.

TO BE SOLD.

A SCHOONER 94 Tons Burthen, about 4 Years old, a good tight Vessel, and well built.—For further Particulars, inquire of Capt *John Smith*, Innholder in *Ipswich*, or the Printers hereof.

0009 009 Vide the Act pa. 53

= George Grenville & Parliament ¶ Vide the Charter page 1077. Vol. 2 ¶ Vide page 132 ~ Vide Magna Charta page 790 Vol. 2 ¶ Vide Gov. Barnard's Speech page 208

The COLONIST *continued from p. 346*

WE find in Massachusetts History, P. 355. "That one of Sir Edmund Andros's "Council told some who apprehended "they were oppress'd, (by the Change "of Government) that they must not "think the Privileges of Englishmen would follow "them to the End of the World". This Councellor no doubt had adopted the Sentiments of the Government in England in that Day; and should the same Sentiments ever take Place again in England, (and I think the late Stamp Act makes it very supposeable) are we then only "*humbly to hope for Tenderness, &c.* I can conceive that we might be very *humble*, base, vile and slavish, so as to lay down our Necks to be trampled upon, but I can't conceive of any "*Hopes* "*for Tenderness and Indulgence*": Our Fathers humbly hoped a long Time, from 1664 to 1689. and might have humbled themselves to the Dust until this Time, without meeting with any Tenderness, unless the Government in England had been changed; we are not to look for Figs on Brambles; like Causes generally produce like Effects.

It has been tho't by some, a Pity that the Massachusetts were quite so soon in casting off Sir Edmund, and the cruel Burthens of his Government; for had they waited a few Months longer, they would have been relieved by the Change of Government in England; others rejoice that our Fathers gave us such full Proof that they would bare *long* rather than interrupt the State, yet not *always*; they knew they were but one *Step* from Slavery, but they'd not take *that*, for with manly Resolution, steady Courage & united Force, they cast Him and all his Friends into Darkness at once on the glorious 22d of April 1689.† See Mr. Hutchinson's History, P. 374 —Notwithstanding our Historian thinks our Fathers were *mistaken* in the Relation they stood in to England, yet I find he approves the spirited Opposition which *they* made to the four Commissioners, viz. Nichols, Cartwright, Carr and Maverick, which arrived here July 1664. with such extraordinary Power, as at once if exerted, would destroy all our Rights by Nature, and Privileges as Englishmen; it was to hear and determine all Complaint in the Colonies; "being ask'd by a Committee "from the Court whether they proposed a Jury should "pass upon these Cases? They reply'd No. Their's "was a Commission of Oyer and Terminer": But finally they were obliged to leave the Colony, without being able to exercise their power in one Instance, after a Year's warm Dispute with the General Court, which is well worth reading, from P. 229 to 251. —I say Mr. H— approves of this Opposition, for in P. 250. he says, "The Government of the Colony I "imagine will not be thought culpable for *refusing* "intirely to submit to the absolute Authority of the "Commissioners, which must have superceded their "Charter, and if the Authority had been *once ad-* "*mitted*, they would have found it very difficult ever "after to have rejected it."—A very different Doctrine has lately been preached up by some *(called great Men)* that the readiest Way to get rid of the Burthen of the Stamp Act, was to submit to it, and then *humbly to Hope for Tenderness, &c.* The Hon. House of Representatives have been so *mistaken*, as to differ in Opinion from *those great ones*, knowing, that if the Authority of the Stamp Act had been *once* admitted, they would have found it very difficult ever after to have rejected it.

Hutchinson vide the Charter page 107 Vol. 2

Stamp acts.

Boston, March 1, 1766.

To the PRINTERS.

I Was sorry to observe in your Paper of last Monday, a Paragraph which I believe would not have appeared there, had the Hurry in which you are obliged to compose, allowed you Time to advert to the Tendency of it: The Merchants and Traders in the Town and Province, being represented as very great Knaves, utterly negligent in the Payment of their just Debts, and guilty of Ingratitude to those, who have been kind enough to give them a Credit for such Articles, as *in general were needed*; since the Debts due on the other Side the Water, were not, as was insinuated, contracted *wholly* by the Importation of Articles of Luxury and Extravagance. If some Articles of this Kind have made their Appearance among us, it ought by no Means to be attributed to the Credit given for the Goods here imported; but to the very scandalous Fondness for Dress, which prevails among all Ranks. If the Merchants import the luxurious Articles complained of, from a Desire of Gain natural to all Men, yet sure I am, they would soon cease Importations of the Kind, did Frugality and Oeconomy prevail in the Degree they ought.

But whether Articles of Luxury, or those of Necessity, have brought us in Debt, it matters not. The Province in general, I am certain, are solicitous to pay their just Debts, and in Case of Failure, that their Creditors in England should receive an equitable Proportion of their Effects. *Let them suffer*, is not the Voice of the People in common; but let us carefully endeavour to comply with our Engagements, is by far, very far, the most prevailing Sentiment.

Your humble Servant, Z. A.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *for* October.

The news of the late change in the ministry was received in *America* with bonfires, ringing of bells, and every public demonstration of joy. The effigies of some late obnoxious ministers were exposed upon trees, committed to the flames, and treated with marks of the utmost detestation. All this ferment seems to have arisen from the mode of taxation; and though it was suggested to the late ministers, if credit may be given to a very sensible writer, The author of considerations in behalf of the colonies, that a more eligible way of levying th sums intended to be raised, would have been by set the quota of each colony, and leaving it to the inhabitants in a way the mo reeable to them, the same was rejected in a contemp ous manner.

From the same.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

MEN OF ENGLAND, THE COLONIES, BRETHEREN.

Consider well the *Reverse* of a Dutch medal, struck in their early troubles.

"Two earthen vases floating on the waters. *Inscription. Frangimur si collidimur.*"

Boston, March 3.

The Committee of the true born Sons of LIBERTY for this Province having received Information, that Capt. Thatcher, who arrived here the Saturday before from Jamaica, had his Clearance on stamped Paper, issued the following Request to one of their Members, viz.

******

Boston, 24th Feb. 1766.
Monday, XI o'clock.

THE Sons of Liberty being informed that a Vessel has arrived here with stamped Clearances, from Jamaica, desire that you would go and demand in their Names those Marks of Creole Slavery; and when you have obtained them, commit to the Flames in King-street, This Day at One o'Clock; and for so doing this shall be your Warrant.

Signed, by Order of the True born SONS of LIBERTY. *M. Y. Sec.*

Whereupon the Person to whom the above was directed, with a Number of others, immediately on the Receipt thereof, repaired to the Vessel, and being told the Captain was gone to enter at the Custom House, they proceeded thither; when the above Warrant being shewn, the said stamped Clearance was delivered to them; they then fixed it on a Pole, and carried it to the lower End of the Court-House, where they put the Pole in the Stocks, and exposed the Paper to public View until the Time appointed for Execution: At One o'Clock the Warrant was read with an audible Voice, the Executioner then carried the guilty Criminal to the Centre of King-Street, and with a lighted Match set Fire to one of the S—pA—s, and with that burnt the Offspring of that Hydra-headed Monster; while the Smoke was ascending, a Son of Liberty pronounced the following Words, viz.— "Behold, the Smoke ascends to Heaven, to witness between the Isle of Britain and an injured People!"—Three Cheers were then given, and the 'Change clear in a few Minutes, without the least Disorder.

The above Committee, ever intent on the Good of their Fellow Subjects, and determined to use their utmost Efforts to prevent even the Appearance of Slavery, having heard a Report that some of those Badges were bro't in Capt. Kirkwood, who arrived here last Saturday se'nnight from England; on Wednesday last sent the following Letter to his Owner; viz.

SIR,

THE Town of Boston being generally acquainted notwithstanding what Capt. Kirkwood has said to the contrary, that he has Stamp Paper on board his Vessel, and Intelligence of the same being given to the Sons of Liberty; They, out of Regard to your Interest, hereby desire that you would immediately give Orders to the said Capt. to have them forthwith taken out of your Vessel, and Reposited with those which have never yet seen the Light at Castle-William; otherwise they cannot tell what the Consequence will be before the Morning. A Compliance with the above, may, by a speedy Answer, prevent bad Consequences.

Your's sincerely,

Boston, Feb. 26, A. M. 1766. *M. Y. Secr'y.*

To Mr. *Lewis Deblois.*

The ANSWER.

To the GENTLEMEN *the* SONS OF LIBERTY.

I HAVE just received yours, respecting your Suspicion of their being a Number Stamp Papers on board Capt. Kirkwood's Ship——As Owner of said Ship, I assure you that there is not one Stamp Paper on board said Ship to my Knowledge. So help me GOD.

Your humble Servant.

Boston, Feb. 26, 1766. LEWIS DEBLOIS.

The above not being fully satisfactory; they afterwards waited on Capt. Kirkwood to know the Truth of said Report; when he declared to them, that he had absolutely refused to take them when in England, and that there were no American Stamps bro't in his Vessel to his Knowledge; which he freely offered to swear to, and several Hundred being assembled at the Court-House on the Occasion, the following Affidavit was read and sworn to, viz.

"WHEREAS it is this Day reported that I have brought Stamp Papers in the Ship Endeavour from London, myself Master:

"I do now in the Presence of Almighty GOD solemnly Swear, that I never did, by myself, or any other Person for or under me, with my Knowledge, Privity or Consent, take, order or allow to be taken, directly or indirectly, on board said Ship, any Stamp Paper, tho' a large Sum was offer'd to be paid for Freight of the same: Nor have I any Reason to believe or suspect, that there are now, or ever were, any American Stamp Papers of any Kind on board my said Ship Endeavour, from the Beginning of the World to this 26th Day of February, 1766."

JAMES KIRKWOOD."

"*Suffolk*, ss. *Boston, the 26th of February* 1766. The above named James Kirkwood made Oath to the Truth of the above-written Affidavit. Before

RICHd. DANA, *Justice of Peace.*"

After which three Cheers were given, and the Assembly immediately dispers'd in good Order.

It may be noticed, That the Stamp on the Clearance which was burnt on 'Change was 5s. sterl.—The Master of a Vessel that arrived at Salem some time ago from the Granades, informed that he paid 2s. 3d. sterling (including the Paper) for a Clearance, and the same Sum for each Cocket:—but the Stamp Act says, only 4d. shall be paid for each Clearance and Cocket. —Further, the Price of the Paper marked thereon was 9d. per Quire; but those who have seen the Paper say, that it's of the same Quality with that which is generally sold at the Stationers in this Town for less than 8d. sterl. per Quire.—— The following Remark on the same Affair, from a late Philadelphia Paper, may not be impertinent here.

AS to Jobs, the STAMP ACT lately forged for America, affords a very notorious Instance. From the Scraps of Stamped Papers brought here from Halifax it appears, the Commissioners, to whom, it seems, the late assumed Right of taxing the Colonies is in Part transferred, have valued their Paper at about Six Pounds Sterling a Ream, which at any other Stationer's Shop in London might be bought for Ten Shillings; so that their Profits on every Thousand Reams would be Five Thousand Five Hundred Pounds. Now supposing all the Colonies on the Continent, together with the Islands, should only take Ten Thousand Reams of Paper in a Year, this would afford them an annual Sum of Fifty five Thousand Pounds Sterling. A handsome Perquisite! great Part of which, no Doubt, the Contriver of the Act expected should fall to his Share!

☞ "That a Printer or Bookseller who prints or sells a seditious Libel, tho' he knows *Nothing of the Nature of its Contents*, yet is punishable: is a Doctrine first broached by some Knave of a Lawyer, Attorney General or Judge, and since most industriously propagated by the Tools and Fools of bad Ministers. And the Reason they give for it is still more ridiculous, if possible, than their favorite Doctrine itself."

Speech in Parliament 1763.

NEW-YORK, February 17.

The following Agreement has been subscribed by a great Number of the principal Inhabitants of this City, and new Subscribers daily adding.

"WE the Inhabitants of the City of New-York, do hereby engage and Promise, that we will not buy, or suffer to be bought for our use, any Lamb before the first Day of August next, and that we will not buy any Meat from any Butcher, that shall expose any Lamb to Sale before the Day aforesaid, and will give all manner of Discountenance to such Butchers for the future. Given under our Hands at New-York, this Third Day of February, 1766."—

To be SOLD or LETT.

A Dwelling-House, with a Shop upwards of thirty Feet long, with about 7 Acres of Land, situated upon the great Western Road, next to Mr. *Bryant's* Tavern, by the Causeway in Sudbury—For Terms, inquire of RICHARD SALTER, in Cornhill, Boston—*A fine Place for Trade!*

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors and Owners of the Township of TOMLINSON, in the Province of *New York*, that are delinquent in paying their Taxes, that is laid on each Right in said Township, that their Lands will be put to Public Sale forthwith, unless prevented by Payment to me,

ROBERT WHITCOMB,
Collector for said *Tomlinson.*

Littleton, February 25. *A. D* 1766.

STrayed from *Roxbury* on Friday Night the 21st of *February* 1766, a dark grey Horse, eight or nine Years old, paces some, but chooses to trott; he has a Scar on the inner part of his Thigh, and his Hoofs are very much broken: Whoever shall take up said Horse, and convey him to Mr *Samuel Lauchlon* at *Roxbury*, or to Mr. *Ephraim Starkweather* at *Attleboro'*, shall have *Two Dollars* Reward, and all necessary Charges, by me, *GEORGE LAWRENCE.*

oooooo vide the act pa. 53.

* old Dudley, Formerly Governor † Our Revolution here, when they took Sr Edmund and confined and sent him home to England - Old Dudley was also imprisond. Hee was afterward Gov. of y Province!

To the PRINTERS.

I Received the other Day a Halifax Gazette, the firſt Thing that catched my Eye was a red Mark or Stain, which at a Diſtance might be taken for the Figure of a *Pirate's bloody Flag*. But on a nearer View, it proved to be a curious artificial Impreſſion, with red Ink ſuch as I had never before ſeen. The Device ſeems to be an empty Regal Crown, Topſey-Turvey, in a *Field Gules* with two *Turkiſh Daggers* or *Highland Dirks* pierced thro' its Center, and forming nearly a *St. James's* Croſs. Between the Points of the *Daggers*, but untouched by either, is, AMERICA, with *Capitals inverted*. Between the Hilts or Handles of the Daggers is printed alſo in *Capitals* inverted, FOR A HALF PENNY. The Exergue alſo in Capitals is HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE!

I muſed a little, but ſoon concluded this muſt be a *Caracatura* of the late M—iſt—y, and without further Heſitation, read it off Hand thus:

Thoſe *Wretches* would, if they could, bring in the Pope, the Pretender and the D—l, overturn the Proteſtant Eſtabliſhment, ruin their K—g and Country, and *for a Half Penny* deſtroy all the Colonies. And yet they and their Creatures are eternally crying up their own *Loyalty*, to all who ſuſpect them, and *bawling*, "*Evil be to him that Evil thinks*"!

I was confirmed in this Reading by the Diſcovery of a Groupe of Figures before unnoticed, though placed near that already deſcribed. Theſe were a hideous horned black Fiend *Rampant* graſping an *Iron-Trident*, the Mouth of a fier Furnace *gaping* the Flames, red and azure blazond, a Green Dragon Pendant, the Pitchfork Surgent, a Jackboot at the End on't, and an Immenſity of "Bales and *Packages*" of Combuſtibles "kept" purpoſely *unpacked* to feed the *Flames*.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.

From North Carolina our Accounts ſeem to be more alarming, with regard to the Stamp-Act, than in any of the other Colonies, that being the only Place, we have yet heard of, where his Majeſty's Officers have acted ſo arbitrarily, and ſhewn ſo little Regard to the Trade of the King's Subjects, having already ſeized two Veſſels without Stamps, and allowing none to go out without them, tho' at the Riſk of the lives, veſſels and cargoes, of thoſe that ſhould take them, from the enraged Inhabitants; who, in ſpite of their Governor, and the Endeavours of two Captains of King's Ships, are reſolved to be free, being determined not to admit the Stamps to take Place among them. Captain Phipps, in the Diligence Man of War, had taken on him the Office of Diſtributor of the Stamps, having made it known that they were to be had on board his Ship, and attempted to get up to Wilmington, in order to lodge them with ſome Stamp Officer there; but being told that the People had a Raft, properly prepared, to ſet him, Ship and Stamps, all on Fire, he thought proper to return to his old Station at the Mouth of the River, after he had got ſome Craft to take out his Guns, in order to lighten the Veſſel, to get over ſome Shoals that were in his Way.

We hear from New Jerſey, that a certain perſon being dunned for a debt, he gave his creditor to underſtand, that as there was no law he would not pay him, whereupon the creditor ſeized him by the ſhoulder, and called out, *Here is a man that wants ſtamps!* he was in a little time ſurrounded by a number of people, would make a ſacrifice of him who dar'd to take the advantage of the diſtreſſing ſituation of his country, had he not immediately paid the money, and made an acknowledgement of his fault.

From Reading, in Berks County, in this Province, we have Advice, that the Publick Offices were opened there on Monday laſt.

NEWPORT, February 24.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton.

"By a Veſſel from London, in ſix Weeks, we have an Account of the Reception of your two famous, or rather infamous Men.* They applied to ſome in power, with their Complaints, and for Redreſs:—They were aſked, what they had done, that the People, among whom they lived, ſhould treat them ſo rudely:—They anſwered, that they had been writing in Favour of the Stamp-Act!—They were told that the Government never employed them:——But they ſaid, they were willing to ſupport Government:——They were anſwered, that the Government could ſupport itſelf, and wanted not their Aid; and as they had never been employed by the Government, nor had any Occaſion for their Aſſiſtance, they need not make any further Application, but return from whence they came.——It is ſaid, that they had been mobb'd;——but the Truth is, they are made the Ridicule of every Coffee Houſe they go into, by Old England Men, as well as Americans,—I underſtand the Doctor correſponded with Lord Bute, which is a Fact not to be doubted."

NEW-YORK, February 18.

Lord Adam Gordon is appointed Governor of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, ſo that may be the place lately mentioned of the removal of a Governor.

A large Gallows was erected in Elizabeth-Town, laſt Week with a Rope ready fixed thereto, and the Inhabitants there vow and declare, that the firſt Perſon that either diſtributes or takes out a Stamped Paper, ſhall be hung thereon without Judge or Jury.

BOSTON, March 3.

We learn by letters and papers from Charleſtown South-Carolina of the 18th ult.—That veſſels of all ſorts are at laſt cleared out there, and buſineſs is going on as uſual without *ſtamped-paper*.—That the *Sons of Liberty* there, *and all* others but a few Placemen and Tories are in high ſpirits, and determined to oppoſe again to the laſt extremity the execution of the odious Act, ſhould any again dare attempt to enforce it.—That there had been a ſharp conflict between the Governor and Houſe of Commons before the offices could be got open.—That the Crown officers were bitter loth to give up *their beloved Act*.—That in this conflict the majority of the Council as in ſome other provinces played ſometimes *Cat in pan*, ſometimes *Turnip* and *Trencher*, ſometimes *Potlid* or *Wooden Tarz* between the combatants. For which kind aſſiſtance of his council, probably Gov. Bull at *laſt bellowed* out his thanks as heartily as a certain Brother of his lately *brayed forth* his for the *like* good offices.——We alſo learn that the Houſe of Commons there, as in all the Colonies, have conducted themſelves with great dignity, ſenſe and ſpirit.—That the Hon. Chriſtopher Gadſden, Eſq; has nobly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in vindicating the liberty of his injured country, and much endeared himſelf to the people by his generous and diſintereſted patriotiſm; as have alſo the Hon. Thomas Lynch and John Rutledge, Eſq'rs; his brother commiſſioners at the late congreſs, and ſome others.

Friday laſt Capt. Cochrain arrived here from Monti-Chriſto, by whom we learn, that the Spaniſh Commandant had ordered all the Engliſh Veſſels there to depart that Place, which they were obliged immediately to comply with in order to prevent being ſeized:—Thoſe of them who were not loaded, we hear, went to Turks Iſland to compleat their Cargo.

[CLARISSA's Piece promiſ'd in this Day's Gazette, met with an accident;—but if the author will call and ſupply it, it ſhall have place in our next.]

THE Farmer of Exciſe on Tea, &c. for the County of Suffolk, deſires thoſe Perſons who have not ſettled their Accounts for one and others for two Years paſt, that they would do it immediately. Boſton, Feb. 27 1766.

PUBLIC VENDUE,

TO-MORROW, being the 4th *March*, will be continued, The Sale of an Aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS, by Public Vendue, at the Great Store, oppoſite the Golden-Ball, Merchant's Row, near *Faneuil*-Hall Market.

☞ To begin preciſely at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, and at Three in the Afternoon. J. RUSSELL.

Public Vendue.

On *Thurſday* the 13th *March* inſt. Will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Store under *Green & Ruſſell's* Printing Office in Queen Street,

A Great Variety of very elegant HOUSE FURNITURE. Printed Catalogues of which may be had of J. Ruſſell, Auctioneer.

☞ The SALE to begin preciſely at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, and to continue till all are ſold.—The Furniture may be viewed the Tueſday and Wedneſday preceeding the Day of Sale.

TAken out of the Repreſentatives Chamber in *Boſton*, a Volume of *Burn's* Eccl. Law. Whoever has it, is deſired to leave it with Mr. *William Baker*, the Meſſenger of the Houſe, or call on him for the other.

TO BE SOLD,

A Handſome Brick Houſe, with a Garden, and many Accommodations, fit for a Gentleman, ſituated in Bennet-Street, near the North Latin School, *Boſton*. Only one fourth Part is required to be paid down. Inquire of the Printers.

1766.

THE Proprietors of the Lands on the River *St. John's, Nova Scotia*, granted to Capt. *Falconer*, and others, are hereby deſired to meet at the Province Arms Tavern in *New-York*, the ſecond Tueſday in *April* next. N. ROGERS.

N. B. Thoſe who cannot attend, are deſired to ſend their lawful Attorney, agreeable to the third Article, to tranſact ſome Affairs of Importance to the Society.

For *Annapolis Royal, Fort Cumberland*, and *St. John's* in *Bay Funday*.

THE Sloop, *Charming Molly*, *George Mitchell* Maſter, lying at *Wentworth's* Wharff, will ſail in 15 Days. Freight or Paſſage apply to ſaid Maſter, at his Houſe on ſaid Wharff.

All Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Iſaac Thomas, *late of* Hatdwick, *in the County of* Worceſter, *deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent, are deſired to lodge their Accounts with* John Rowe, *Eſq; of* Boſton, *Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate, who will tranſmit them to the Commiſſioners appointed to receive and examine the Claims.—And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired forthwith to pay the ſame to* John Rowe *aforeſaid, or his Attorney* James Putnam, *Eſq; of* Worceſter *aforeſaid; otherways they may depend on being ſued at the next Inferior Court for the County of* Worceſter.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 25th Day of March *Inſtant;*

A Tract of Land containing Eight Hundred Acres, ſituate on the *Gayhead-Neck* at *Martha's Vineyard*, with a Dwelling Houſe thereon. Inquire of ANDREW OLIVER, Eſq; of *Boſton*, who is impowered to let the ſame.

Imported in the laſt Ship from *London*, and to be Sold

By Bethiah Oliver,

At her Shop oppoſite the Rev. Dr. *Sewall's* Meeting-Houſe, in *BOSTON*,

GArden Seeds, Peas and Beans of all Sorts, warranted to be the laſt Year's Produce, too many to be enumerated. Alſo ſplit Peas, hemp, rape and canary Bird Seed, red Clover and Herds Graſs Seed, and a general Aſſortment of Glaſs, Delph and Stone Ware; Lyon Shoes; beſt Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and all other Groceries at the loweſt Price for Caſh.

Just IMPORTED, and to be Sold by

Elizabeth Greenleaf,

At her Shop the Head of Union-Street, over againſt the BLUE BALL;

CHoice Peas and Beans, and Garden Seeds of all Sorts, warranted to be the laſt Year's Growth, Rape and Canary Bird Seeds, Split Peas by the Caſk or ſmaller Quantity.

ALL Perſons that are indebted to, or have any Demands on the Eſtate of *Eliſha Cook Phillips*, late of *Boſton*, Mariner, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Sarah Phillips*, ſole Executrix of his laſt Will and Teſtament.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his uſual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next, at Four o'Clock, P. M.

A Mehogany Desk—Tables—Leather Bottom Chairs—Feather Beds—Looking Glaſſes—Carpeting—China and Glaſs Ware—Andirons, Tongs and Shovels—a good Jack, &c. &c. &c. Likewiſe a Variety of European Goods.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moſes Deſhon*,

At the Neweſt Auction-Room, oppoſite the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;

Next Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Friday Evenings;

An Aſſortment of European Goods ſuitable for the Season.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

THIS DAY, at Three o'Clock, P. M. will be Sold at Public Vendue, at the New Auction-Room,

EUropean Goods, Houſhold Goods, Books, &c.—*N. B.* To be continued from Day to Day 'till all are Sold.

CUSTOM HOUSE, *BOSTON*. ENTERED IN.

Goodfill, Connecticut. Atkins & Sweet, Maryland. Jackſon, Philadelphia. Atwood, Halifax. Thacher, Jamaica. Cochran, Mounte-Chriſti.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Goodſpeed for Connecticut, Tilgham for Maryland, Brown for Weſt-Indies.

Buried in the Town of Boſton, ſince our laſt Eight Whites, Two Black.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Eight.

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week,*

Monday,	0 m. aft. 5	Friday,	29 m. aft. 8
Tueſday,	49 m. aft. 5	Saturday	21 m. aft. 9
Wedneſday,	40 m. aft. 6	Lord's-day,	17 m. aft. 10
Thurſday,	34 m. aft. 7	New D	10 Day, 6 Ho.

I vide the Circular Letter and marginal page 180.

Ministry Devil King

* Martin Howard. Dr. Moſſat. They were however rewarded, Howard appointed Chief Juſtice of North Carolina — Moſſat made Collector, of New London! 1111 vide the act pa. 53

TO BE SOLD.

In the Township of *Douglas*, and County of *Worcester*, the following Tracts of Land, viz.

	Acres.	Rods.
One 6th Part of 3001 Acres, which makes	500	and 26
Lott near the Meeting House	80	and 50
Lott No 1.	120	
Lott No 2.	90	
Lott next Sutton	116	and 154
House and Lott	30	

Thoſe who incline to Purchaſe, may apply to Mr. *John Metcalf*, in Bellingham.

TO BE LETT,

A Convenient Dwelling-Houſe, with two Rooms and a Kitchen on a Floor, with a good Well of Water that will waſh, and pav'd Yard, together with a Stable, and other Conveniencies, ſituate near the Orange-Tree; inquire of Edes & Gill.

ALL Perſons that have been Deceived in purchaſing bad Garden Seeds, may be ſupplied with Seeds warranted good, and a third cheaper than any ſold in Boſton——Alſo Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Gooſberries, Currant Buſhes, Aſparagus Plants, and Seed of the largeſt and earlieſt Sort——Alſo a large Quantity of Sallery, Cabbage and Colliflower Plants in their Seaſon, and Flower Plants, and Seeds of various Sorts, &c. by WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Gardener from London, in Seven-Star Lane, Boſton.

For *Annapolis* & *Fort Cumberland*,

THE Schooner FREE AMERICAN, *James Dickey*, Maſter, will ſail in 14 Days: For Freight or Paſſengers, apply to ſaid Maſter on Board, now lying at *Treat's* Wharf, or at Mr. *Baſſ's* Store at the Head of the Wharf.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very good FARM at *Newton*, juſt 9 Miles from *Boſton* Town-Houſe, and about half a Mile from *Newton* Meeting Houſe, conſiſting of a large Houſe and Barn with upwards of 40 Acres of good Plowing, Mowing and Paſture Land, and a fine Orchard of good Fruit included: Alſo about 10 Acres of Wood Land adjoining; the whole well fenced with Stone Wall: Enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE LETT,

Two Dwelling-Houſes, both pleaſantly ſituated on good paved wide Streets; one three Rooms on a Floor, neatly paper'd and painted, with a good Yard, Garden, Pump of Water, &c. The other a handſome End of a Houſe, one Room and Kitchen, a Chamber, Kitchen Chamber Garret and Cellar, with Yard and Garden, and good Water, and a credible Neighbour in the other Part of ſaid Houſe, and quite convenient for a ſmall Family. Inquire of *John Welch* at his Houſe in Wing's Lane.

Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, ſs.

THE Petition of *John Proctor*, *Joſeph Pierpoint*, and a conſiderable Number of the Inhabitants of the Town of *Danvers*, to the Great and General Court; praying that the Bridge over *Waters's* River (ſo called) in ſaid *Danvers*, may be made a County Bridge excluſive of *Danvers*, or ſaid Town may be otherwiſe reliev'd of the Charge of ſaid Bridge, as the Great and General Court ſhould judge to be reaſonable, On which Petition the following Order paſt, viz.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, February 15, 1766.

READ, and *Reſolved*, That the Petitioners notify the ſeveral Towns in the County of *Eſſex* of this Petition, by inſerting the ſubject matter thereof in two of the *Boſton* News-Papers three Weeks ſucceſſively, that they ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, on the ſecond Friday of the next *May* Seſſions, why the Prayer thereof ſhould not be granted.

Sent up for Concurrence.

SAMUEL WHITE, *Speaker.*

In Council, 15 *February* 1766. Read and concur'd.

A. OLIVER, *Secr'y.*

Juſt imported from *Glaſgow*, and to be ſold by

Lewis & Bant,

At their Shop in Cornhill, *BOSTON*;

A large Aſſortment of Kilmarnock Carpets; alſo half, 3 4 and yard wide Stair and Chamber Carpeting, which they will ſell very low for Caſh. Where alſo may be had,

A general Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods.

A Wet Nurſe, with a good young Breaſt of Milk, and who can be well recommended, would go into a Gentleman's Family to ſuckle——Inquire of the Printers.

For LONDON, the Ship *Britannia William Deverſon*, Maſter, now laying at Long-Wharf, will ſail in 3 Weeks: For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to *Nathaniel Wheatley*, at his Store in King ſtreet—*Where is to be ſold*, An Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods—choice Cheſhire Cheeſe; and beſt warranted Spermaceti Candles; all which he will ſell at the loweſt Rate for Caſh.

N. B. Caſh given at ſaid Store for good Pot-Aſhes.

Imported from *LONDON*, and to be Sold by

Daniel Boyer, *Jeweller*,

At his Shop, oppoſite the Governor's in *Boſton*, *viz.*

Brilliant & Cypher Earing Stones,

Brilliant and Cypher Button Stones, round & ſquare; Brilliant and Cypher Ring Stones; Motto and Coffin Stones, Garnets, Amethyſts, Topaz, Diamond Sparks, Ring Sparks, Buckle Stones, Locket Stones with Cyphers; Ruby, Amethyſt and white Foyl, Coral Beeds, Corals for Whiſtles, Chapes and Tongs, Binding Wire, Crucibles, Black Pots, &c.

Likewiſe may be had at ſaid Shop—Moſt Sorts of Jeweller's and Goldſmith's Work, cheap for Caſh.

Jane Euſtis,

Has imported in the Capts. *Deverſon* and *Dixey* from *LONDON*,

(*Which ſhe ſells at the loweſt Rates for Caſh, at her Shop oppoſite the North Side of the Town-Houſe*, Boſton,) *viz.*

Brown and black Paduſoys, ſtraw brown and pompadore Ducapes, pink and brown Mantuas, white and buff ground Brocades, pink blue white black and brown ½ ell and ¼ yard perſians, green pink crimſon blue and black pelong Sattins, rich blue black and cloth coloured Sattins, black crimſon and cherry figured ditto, rich gaurden Sattin, pink blue and green Engliſh Damask, figured Modes, Brolio's, ſprigg'd Cambletts, brown Grizetts, Cambricks and Lawns, plain and flower'd Gauzes, white and black eatgut, Iriſh Lionens of all ſorts, Ruſſia Linnens, quilted petticoats, men women and childrens worſted and cotton hoſe, black and white ſilk ditto, men women and childrens gloves, womens ſilk ditto, Lady's habit ditto, a compleat aſſortment of turbins and tippits, fine cap laces and footings, black and white blond ditto, ſilver ditto, a neat aſſortment of new faſhion ribbons, ſilver ditto, brocaded ſhoes and clogs, Engliſh and Lyon made Shoes, childrens morocco ſhoes, and buckles of all ſorts, ſtone and wax earings and necklaces of all ſorts, womens and childrens ſilk mitts, black and coloured bonnets and jockeys, plumes for ditto, ſilver girdles, ſilver thread and vellum, buttons and new faſhion trimings for Ladies riding habits, ſilver and ſilk trimmings for gowns, black and coloured ſnail ditto, ſurr trimings, chip hatts and boxes, powder boxes, ſilk feather and worſted puffs for ditto, new faſhion black bagge, hair powder, ſuperfine broad black ruſſel, ſilver mount and other fans—Turlington's Balſam, Lavender Water, Tincture for the Teeth, Salvolatile, Eau de Luce; Stoughton's Elixer, with a great variety of Haberdaſhery and Millinery, too many to be enumerated.

N. B. The ſaid *Euſtis* has likewiſe to ſell at the Sterling Coſt, (being a Conſignment) 25 Setts *Pamela* with Cutts, in large Octavo, neatly bound in Calf, &c. letter'd on Turkey—and 25 Setts *Clariſſa Harlow*, 8vo bound in Calf.

Imported in the laſt Ships, and Captain *Freeman*, from *London*, and to be Sold by

Lydia Dyar,

Near the Salutation, *Boſton*,

A freſh Aſſortment of Garden Seeds, *viz.* EArly Charlton, early Hotſpur, golden Hotſpur, large Marrowfats, ſmaller ditto, large Rounceval, early Ormerod, Hotſpur, Spaniſh and Maratta Peas; early Hotſpur, early Dwarf, Windſor, early Margon and Liſbon Beans; early Dutch and early Yorkſhire Cabbage, green curl'd Savoy, Batterſea, Sugar Loaf, large Winter and red Cabbage Seeds, large Colliflower, early ditto, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Summer Savory, Sage, Balm, Hyſſop, Orange Purple and early golden Carrot, white Spaniſh Silver and red Onion, large ſwelling Parſnip, curl'd double Parſley, ſhort top Raddiſh, Salmon Radiſh, Cabbage, Goſs, Marble and ſeveral other Sorts of Lettuce, curl'd Endive, Salary, round Summer Spinnage, red and white Clover and Herds Graſs, Rape, Hemp, Canary and other Sorts of Seeds, warranted to be good, and of laſt Year's Growth, ſold at the loweſt Terms.

James McElroy,

On *Doble's* Wharf, near the Old North Meeting Houſe, HEreby informs the Public, That he will engage to make and mend Anvils, as good and as well as any imported——Alſo Goldſmiths and Braziers Tools of all Sorts, (which he will warrant) at a reaſonable Rate.

Juſt Imported from London, in Captain BRUCE, and to be Sold BY

John Gore,

At his Shop at the Sign of the Painter's Arms in Queen Street, Wholeſale and Retail,

At the very loweſt Rates,

Linſed Oil by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity.

Boil'd oil
Nut Oil
Turpentine Oil
Turpen Varniſh

PAINTS.

White.
White Lead
Flake white
Spaniſh white
French chalk.

Reds.
Red Lead
Spaniſh brown
India red
Purple red
Venetian red
Vermillion
Drop Lake
Carmine
Umber
Roſe pink

Yellows.
King's yellow
Princeſs yellow
Naples yellow
Spruce yellow
Stone yellow
Engliſh Oaker
Orpiment pale & deep
Dutch pink
Brown pink

Blues.
Ultramarine
ultramarin Aſhes
Pruſſian blue of various ſorts
Calcin'd Smalt
Strowing ditto
Verditer blue
Powder blue

Green,
Verdigreaſe
diſtill'd ditto
Sap Green
Green Verditer

Blacks.
Frankfort black
Ivory black
Blue black
Lampblack
India ink

Varniſhes.
Hard Varniſh white & brown
Picture Varniſh
common Varniſh
Lacker

BRuſhes, Tools, and Pencils of all ſorts; Crayons in ſets; half length Cloths, Kitt Katt and 3-quarters ditto, large Stone Knives, ſmall ditto, Pallet ditto, white Copperas, Litharge of Gold, Leaf Gold and Dutch Metal; Colours prepared for Houſe and Ship Painting, Whiting by the Hogſhead, and Rozin by the Barrel or ſmall Quantity. The beſt of London Crown Glaſs for Pictures; with an Aſſortment of Mezzotinto Prints, Water Colours ready prepared in Shells, &c. &c.

☞ At the ſame Place may be had, very fine white Rozin, by the Pound, and Spirits of Turpentine by the Caſk, very cheap for Caſh.

Imported in Capt. *Freeman* from *London*, and to be ſold

By Suſanna Renken,

In Fore-Street, near the Draw-Bridge, *BOSTON*,

Large Marrowfats, early Charlton, early Hotſpur, Golden Hotſpur, blue Marrowfats and crooked Peas; large Windſor, early Hotſpur and early Liſbon Beans; early yellow, ſcarlet and orange Carrots; early Dutch, early Yorkſhire, early Batterſea, early Sugar Loaf, red and large Winter Cabbage; early and late Collyflower; green and yellow Savoy; Sallery; green and white Endive; Salmon and Scarlet London Radiſh; beſt curl'd Pepper-Graſs; Summer and Winter Spinnage; curl'd and Hamboe Parſley; Cabbage; white Goſs and Imperial Lettuce; early and late Cucumber, long Turkey ditto; early & late Turnips; Summer and Winter Savory; Hyſſop; Thyme; Sweet Marjoram and Baum; Lavender and Roſemary; Hemp, Canary and Rape Seed; Red and white Clover; Red Top and Herds Graſs Seed.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of James Griffin, *late of* Boſton, *Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to* Henry Laughton, Benjamin Faneuil, *jun. and* Boſſenger Foſter, *Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of ſaid Deceas'd: and all thoſe that have any Demands on the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to apply to the ſaid Executors for Payment.*

To be Sold, a very convenient Dwelling Houſe, ſituated on Jamaica Plain, near JOSHUA LORING, Eſq; very ſuitable for a Gentleman's Country Seat, with a handſome Garden, Coach Houſe, Stables and all other Conveniencies, with about three Acres of good Land. Likewiſe about an Acre and an half of Wood Land near the Reverend Mr. WALTER's Meeting Houſe the Pay may be made eaſy to the Purchaſer, as good Security will be taken inſtead of the Money.

To be LETT, the Houſe where the Deceaſed lately dwelt, in BOSTON, adjoining to his Wharf, a very pleaſant Situation and convenient for Trade and has every neceſſary Accommodation. Likewiſe a large Store oppoſite, fit for any Perſon that deals in Engliſh or any other Kind of Goods and a Number of Stores on the Wharf very convenient for Landing and Storeing of Goods.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1766.

SUPPLEMENT. to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1766.

Boston, February 19, 1766.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

By inserting the following, you will oblige one, who was formerly a Customer, tho' now reduc'd to Penury and Want.

I Was born in this Town, in the Year 1719, and had the best Education of the Town: was an only Son, and a favourite Child. My Parents were in great Credit, and in very good Circumstances, on which I placed my greatest Dependence. When I arrived at the Age of Nineteen, my Father dyed. Oh!

Of my tender Mother I took the greatest Advantage, and too, too soon, I threw off the Yoke, and that kind Obedience that was her due. At twenty one, I received Three Thousand Pounds, in old Tenor Paper Bills, left me by my Father, which found me many that I *then* thought Friends. At twenty three I married well, and in the Course of six Years had four agreable Children, and kept along in some Reputation till within these ten Years past: and I date my Ruin from too free a Use of spiritous Liquors, and Acquaintance with several, that met as constant as the Day (Sundays excepted) at Eleven o'Clock and Five, at a certain Place, in order to club for strong Drink. So habituated was I to it, that a shameful Neglect of my Business followed; and at Length I became a Sot, lost my Business, and all Government in my Family; and Poverty came upon me like an armed Man. And now, alas! what am I, a poor, despised, indolent Wretch, a very Nuisance to Society. But Oh! the cutting Reflections——The Adder's Sting I sometimes feel. Have I ruined my self alone, Oh! No. A once virtuous Wife, and poor Children, have catch'd the Infection from me; from me——who should have been their Guardian, Friend, and all. But! Oh! that fatal tho' flower poison, too freely drank; call'd Rum——Pity me; Oh ye pitying ones, Can it be?——Yes, true it is I tell you, that I have seen some Children drunk; and more, their Parents with them; and pilfer for a Morning Dram: Drunk, with that too common Drink call'd Toddy; But I forbear. I could not be easy in my Mind, until I had given the above Account: and from no other motive have I done it, then that if there should be any others so unhappy, as to be treading in some such Path, they may be early prevented. And I earnestly recommend it to all Parents and Masters to prevent if possible their Children and Servants, fetching or using strong Drink: A likely pretty Lad from a good family, I know was ruin'd by living with the Man where the aforesaid Club resorted. Many will undoubtedly be curious in their Searches about the Author of the above: What further I have to say is, that in a little Time, my Condition is such that I must be known; unless some Relief from an Uncle in a neighbouring Town (which God grant) prevents it.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20.

Monday last arrived here the Harriot Packet-Boat, Captain Robinson, in 8 Weeks from Falmouth, with the Mails to the 14th December.

Extract of a Letter from London, Dec. 14.

"I am much obliged to you for the Trouble you took to write the Particulars of the late Commotions in your City. I was the Day after I received your Letter with one of the present Administration, I read to him Part of your Letter, concealing your Name; he would not let me go until I promised to send him an Abstract, which I did, under his Word, that he would never mention his having it from me.—I dare say it will go thro' the Hands of the first Nobility in the Kingdom.—I thought I might make free with what you wrote me, as it may help the Cause you are anxious to promote; and yet you and I never be known to have any Hand in the Matter; for it is as unpopular here to deny the Authority of the British Senate, as it is unsafe in America to defend it. I am one of the Committee chosen to frame a Petition to Parliament for a Redress of many Grievances the North Americans lay under.—The Act for laying Stamp Duties in America, is what we shall endeavor to have repealed, or suspended; not but I cannot help being of Opinion, that the Granting you a free Trade with the foreign West India Islands, is of far more Consequence to North America, than any other Consideration, and I doubt our Remonstrances will not have Weight enough to gain both; however we try for the First and hope for Relief in the others.

Extract of another Letter from London,

"Every Thing will be done on this Side the Water, that is possible for your Relief: The principal Merchants having chosen a Committee among themselves, who correspond with the chief manufacturing Towns in the Kingdom, and will make the utmost Effort, to free you from this Stamp-Act; which you deem so great a Grievance, as well as from a Number of Restraints, which your Trade labours under. We sincerely hope their Representations will be attended with Success, in which Case we think all Parties will be benefited."

A third Letter of the same Date, mentions, "We are very sorry to receive no new Orders from you, and to understand, that proceeds from the general Distress and unhappy Interruption your Trade labours under at present, which gives equal Alarm here, and we believe will be the first Matter that will be taken into Consideration when the Parliament meets, and we hope will be accommodated to general Satisfaction and that Trade will return in its former Channel; which we heartily wish to see for mutual Benefit."

Extract of a Letter from Manchester, per Packet.

"We can now with Pleasure congratulate you on the prudent Measures the new Ministry have taken, the Consequence we expect will be a Restoration to Trade, and will put a Stop to the present Commotions. It is very certain, that all the Ships of War, have received Instructions, not to molest any foreign Ships coming to the Islands or the Continent, with Bullion, "and that every Thing in Matters of Commerce, "are to be as formerly, any Rules, Orders, or Regu-"lations made by the the late Ministry notwith-"standing." This is a Copy of the Minutes of the Board of Treasury which was sent down to this Place by one of the Lords of the Admiralty, as a Reply to a Memorial sent to said Board by the chief Manufacturers here, touching the great Difficulties our Trade laboured under, from the late anti-ministerial Orders, we therefore hope that Trade will once more flourish, and that we may live to see total Eradication of the late arbitrary impolitical proceedings.

We are favour'd with copies of many other letters, dated from the 14th to the 19th of Dec. last, to gentlemen in this city, from several members of parliament, eminent merchants and gentlemen of distinction in London; from which we have made the following extracts, viz.

"That in general, our opposition to the Stamp-Act has been highly approved in England,---except the acts of violence,---the destruction and plunder of private property; which, tho' generally disapproved among us, and executed by Men not all concerned in our cause, who, taking occasion from the tumults which oppression naturally produces, to perpetrate their evil designs without discovery, furnish the enemies of the colonies, (authors of their oppression, and consequently of all the tumults and disorders arising therefrom) with arguments which they are glad to improve against them, and endeavour to impute to the general body of their inhabitants, whom they would represent as actuated by a rebellious spirit, disaffected to the legal government of their country.---These disorders are generally blamed in England, but they are even there commonly imputed to the right authors, that is to the contrivers and promoters of the late oppressive acts, and especially the stamp act, calculated to strip us of all our most valuable inherent rights, liberty and property, to overturn the English constitution, and reduce us to the condition of slaves.---But the nature of our grievances, and the reasons of our conduct having been as much as possible conceal'd by the late Ministry, from the public in England, were not as yet fully known; so that there were various opinions concerning our proceedings.---But it was the general opinion, especially among the most intelligent people, that the stamp-act in particular ought to be, and would be immediately repeal'd or suspended as soon as the parliament met,---as also some other oppressive Acts and measures, which were tho't to be *injudicious, impolitic, and attended with extreme bad consequences to Great-Britain.*

"That many Gentlemen in London, had so nobly exerted themselves both by speaking and writing in favour of the Colonies, that they had convinced and brought over many, who had formerly oppos'd them, to espouse their cause (which is indeed the cause of Great Britain also) and become their powerful friends and advocates, of which number Lord Chatham was one,---and that their cause was becoming more and more popular.

"That after a private meeting of some staunch friends to America, a meeting was advertised of all merchants trading to it, which bro't together a great number, nearly the whole body; of whom a committee was appointed, and particular gentlemen among them chosen to represent the particular Colonies.—Mr. Nicholas Ray* was unanimously chosen to represent this Colony, and Alderman Trecothick (we hear) chairman of the committee.---Some of the gentlemen of the committee, proposed to petition only for relief on some particular articles relating to our West India trade, such as lowering the duty on molasses, &c. but not mentioning sugars. Our friends took occasion to mention to some of the committee, that such a contracted plan, if executed, would by no means have the desired effect, and that nothing less than an ample importation of the produce of the foreign islands, and an unrestrained exportation of the produce of North America, free from the fetters of stamp-acts, and all restrictive laws, could enable the people to pay their debts in England, and re-establish their tranquility and confidence in their mother country, and mutual harmony and affection between them.---On these representations, the committee, it is said, concluded to adopt a more extensive plan of proceeding, than was at first proposed; and to use their influence to remove all just causes of complaint, jealousy and uneasiness between Great Britain and the Colonies. † To this end *they resolved and ordered 60 letters to be sent to all the maritime and manufacturing towns of the kingdom, to accede to, and join them in a united effort and application to parliament, and to influence their members, in order to obtain relief; so that there would be the strongest application that ever was made to parliament, on any occasion, and it is hoped it will be crowned with success.*

The Committee waited on the Ministry, to let them know their Intentions, and beg their Influence, Countenance and Protection.—Mr. Secretary Conway, a most amiable Gentleman, expressed his Concern, expected much Opposition in the House; but his Disposition and general Answer were favourable.—Lord Rockingham, first Lord of the Treasury, Lord Dartmouth, first Lord of Trade and Plantations, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, all receiv'd them with the utmost Politeness, and gave as favourable Answers as could be wished, shewing themselves from Principle, Friends to the Cause of the Colonies, and heartily disposed in their Favor.

Some of our Friends have expressed their Apprehensions, that our Claim of Right to exemption from Taxes except by Representatives of our own choosing, will incense the Parliament, who have very high Notions of their own Power, and are alarm'd at the Thought of our Independency.—And, say the Advocates of the Act, "If we repeal it, it is giving up our Power and Sovereignty over them," and that others say, "The Question is, whether the Americans shall submit to us, or we to them?" Both these Positions are absurd and invidious.—The Parliament which represents the People of England, who choose them, have no Right of Sovereignty over us; but the King has a constitutional Right and that we have always submitted to, and always shall. We want no Submission from the parliament, we never invaded their Rights,—— but if they invade ours, they ought to recede.

Our Friends seem also apprehensive, that G----- G-----, the Proposer of the Act, who is determined to support it with all his Power, would have a Party in the House strong enough for that Purpose, and Lord T. was reckon'd one of his powerful Supporters.—But by the following Post-Script of a Letter from an eminent Merchant, our very good Friend, now in London, we have the Pleasure to find we have no Reason for these uneasy Apprehensions.

"NINE o'Clock at Night. P. S. This Moment re-"turn'd from the House of Commons, where I had the "Pleasure to see Mr. Grenville sink under, and with-"draw the Motion he made, of inserting in the Address "to the King, that the Disturbances in America were "open Rebellion. &c.—owing to the Opposition and "Powerful Eloquence of Mr. Charles Townshend, Mr. "Cook, Lord G. Sackville, &c. &c. I hear from good "Authority, that Mr. Pitt, is to take the Lead in the "Administration, and intends moving for a Repeal of "the Stamp-Act.

The same Advices concerning Mr. Pitt, are received from a great Variety of Hands of the highest Authority, and that he has declared against the Stamp-Act.

We hear Capt. Chambers, brought over 8 Packages of Stamped Papers, &c. which were lodged in the city hall.——As the noise of the American Resentment to the Stamp-Act must have been known in London before this Cargo was ship'd, it is a little surprising that any capt. should be so hardy as to take them on board.

A few Days ago, our much esteemed Governor HENRY MOORE, obligingly gave us Intelligence at the Coffee-House, That it was now a settled Point at Home, on the Case of Forsay and Cunningham, that there can be no Appeal from the Verdict of a Jury.

HARTFORD, FEBRUARY 17.

Extract of a Letter from LONDON, dated Dec. 26.

"I HAVE not much of the political Kind, to send you: The Parliament has met, and adjourn'd to the 24th of January; there was considerable Debate in the House, on forming an Address, in Answer to the King's Speech; Mr. G----e express'd himself very warmly on the late Behaviour of the Americans,

** A native, and formerly an inhabitant of this city, to whom all the English colonies in America are highly obliged for his gratuitous assiduity in their behalf in England, and for his sensible judicious writings published weekly in the London papers under the title of Marcus Aurelius, and Rationalis, and soon to be re-published here in a pamphlet at his expence, and sold for the benefit of the Society for agriculture, arts, and manufactures in New York.*

† Sundry to the Governors of New York, to meet and consult upon the Measures proper to be taken by Parliament, &c. and by them to be communicated to the several Assemblies on the Continent.

‡ George Grenville, Temple.

§ Grenville.

* He was the Father of the Stamp Act, notwithstanding the assertion he made to the House of Commons.

stiling their Transactions in Opposition to the Stamp-Duty, OPEN REBELLION, instead of LATE OCCURRENCES, which the King termed them in his Speech. This occasioned sundry Members to cry, *To the Tower! To the Tower!*

Last Wednesday Evening died in the 73d Year of his Age, Col. *John Whiting*, Esq; formerly Treasurer of this Colony. And, This Morning died suddenly of an Apoplexy, in the 74th Year of her Age, Mrs. *Mary Pitkin*, Consort of the Honorable *William Pitkin*, Esq;

This DAY Published,

(And sold by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street)*

(Price Half a Pistareen.)

THE NECESSITY of *Repealing* the *American* STAMP ACT demonstrated: Or, A PROOF that GREAT-BRITAIN must be injured by that ACT. In a LETTER to a MEMBER of the BRITISH HOUSE of COMMONS.

☞ *This Pamphlet was first published in* London *the 17th of December last, and is the latest that has as yet been received here. The Merit of it, is not however rested on this Circumstance, since though peculiarly interesting at this Time, it will never cease to be worthy Regard* ——*The Author first considers the Arguments which have been so pompously held forth in Favour of the Act; Arguments which scarcely required the Pen of so able a Writer to expose. Among others, he particularly mentions what we have so often heard, "That we are under great Obligations to Great Britain for the Expence incurred the last War on our Behalf," and shows this invincible Reason for a Taxation, to be unreasonable, absurd and ridiculous. The Operation of the Act is then considered, as it will affect the Interest of Great-Britain, from whence we must infer a Repeal of it, if any Regard is had to the commercial State of the Nation. Upon the whole, the Author has fully performed the Promise of his Title Page, and it may very justly be stiled a masterly Performance, equal, if not superior to any Publication on the Arguments particular urged.*

Just published in LONDON, *And imported in* Capt. Dixcey *the last Ship from thence,*

A TREATISE intitled

"The Importance of the Colonies " of *North America* and the Interest of *Great-* " *Britain*, with Regard to them, considered; to- " gether with Remarks on the STAMP-DUTY.

By NICHOLAS RAY

A very suitable Piece for the present Times.

To be sold by *Wharton & Bowes*, Opposite the old Brick Meeting-House, *Boston*. Price One Pistareen.

N. B. *The Produce of these Books is appropriated by the Author to the Person who shall Manufacture within the Province of* Massachusets-Bay *the finest and largest Quantity of Woollen Broad Cloth between the* 23d Dec. 1765, *and* 1st July *following,* ——*The requisite Proof of which shall hereafter be advertised.*

Samuel Austin,

At the Sign of the BLACK BOY and BUTT, in Cornhill, *BOSTON*,

TAKES this Opportunity to advise his Town and Country Customers, That he has by him a choice Collection of pick'd old Lisbon WINES, which he can recommend to the nicest Taste as genuine and good; and which he will sell at the lowest Price for Cash. Where also may be had the usual Sorts of Wine imported at this Market, by Wholesale or Retail.

Just Imported in Capt. *Kirkwood* from *LONDON*, and to be Sold at the GOLDEN EAGLE on Dock-Square.

BEST Petersburgh Hemp and Cordage of all sizes, prime Russia Duck, English Sail Cloth, Hampers best old London Bottled Porter and Taunton ALE. Grindstones per Chaldron, Spanish White per Hogshead, Fine Chalk per Ton, best Cheshire Cheese & Split Pease per Cask, London Mops, Holland House Brushes; also a great Assortment of Cutlary and Iroomongery Ware, cheap for Cash.

New-York Pigg Iron per Ton.

N. B. Also the good Ship Endeavour, Captain *James Kirkwood*, Master, as she now lays at the North Side the Long Wharf; if not sold soon will take in a Freight for London.

To be Sold, just 30 Miles from *Boston*.

A Dwelling-House, Out-Houses, &c. and seven Acres of Land, with a large convenient Store well accustomed, and the Stock in Trade, consisting of a great Assortment of GOODS suited for the Country. For further Particulars, enquire of *Anne* and *Elizabeth Cuming* at their Shop opposite the Brick Meeting near the Town House.

Just Imported from LONDON, AND TO BE SOLD

By JOHN MEIN,

At the LONDON BOOK STORE, second Door above the British Coffee House, North Side of King-Street, *BOSTON*.

A large and elegant Collection of the latest published BOOKS, bound in the most elegant Manner,

Among which are the following,

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In the learned and respectable Author of the Rambler and English Dictionary, the immortal Shakespear *has at last met with a Commentator worthy of his Merit.*

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Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary for the Pocket, with Notes, containing a Refutation of such Passages as are any Way exceptionable to Religion —*The superior Abilities of this great Genius, his Spirit and genuine Humour display themselves in the strongest Degree in this curious Performance.*

Mercandier on Hemp—*A Treatise of such Merit on such an interesting Article of Commerce, and which comprehends all that Hemp can present to the Curiosity of the Learned, and the Utility of the Manufacturer, justly deserves the Attention of the Public in a Country whose well-being depends on her Improvements and Industry.*

Churchill's Works, elegantly Printed and Bound, in 2 Vols. 4to. *The keenest Wit and Humour, the most biting Satire, the finest Strokes of Genius, and the greatest Powers of poetical Expression, are the Characteristics of the Rev. Mr. Churchill's Poetry.*

Churchill's Sermons—*These excellent Discourses do Honor to the Author, but they are preceded by a very sarcastic poetical Dedication to the Bishop of* Gloucester.

Tristam Shandy, Vols. 7 and 8. *Two Volumns more from our Whimsical Friend Shandy, containing Wit, Humour and*——*sufficient to relax the Features of the gravest Cynic.*

Tales of the Genii, or the delightful Lessons of Horam the Son of Asmar—Faithfully translated from the Persian Manuscript, by Sir Charles Morell, adorned with beautiful Cuts, 2 Vols.—*This Work is replete with all the Fire of Eastern Imagination, and one peculiar Property that it possesses is, that the higher the Author's Fancy leads him, the more naturally the Tale resolves itself into a moral Tendency—After the Reader is softened in all the Enchantments of Luxury that Nature and Art can produce, after he is appalled with all the Horror that Hell can form, or Imagination paint, and plunged into every Misery that Devils can prepare, he finds himself landed on the Coast of Instruction, Reformation, Piety and Virtue, and he is pleased with reflecting that all those wonderful Phaenomena, have in their proper Spheres contributed to his safe Arrival.—The Morals of those Tales are equally refined and useful, the Language is bold, figurative and delicate, and this Work must afford the highest Pleasure to every Reader who loves to see true Philosophy, and the Practice of every moral and religious Duty recommended by all the Luxuriancy of Eastern Invention and Description.*

Providence, an allegorical Poem, by Mr. Ogilvie, illustrated with very fine Plates, 4to.—*Those who have a Taste for Things serious and useful, will reap great Pleasure from the Perusal of this excellent Performance, as it abounds in noble and religious Sentiments, cloathed in the most elegant Language, and adorned with the most striking Graces of Poetical Composition.*

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Histories of Lady Frances S——and Lady Caroline S——, written by the Miss Minifies, 4 Vols. *A surprising Variety of well drawn Characters, delicate Strokes of Genius and Humour, an affecting Story, an agreeable Stile, judicious Observations, and an unaffected Air of Piety and Virtue must recommend this Performance to every sensible Reader.*

Annual Register for 1764. *This is esteemed the best of all our numerous periodical Productions.*

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Considerations on the Propriety of Taxing the Colonies. Wrote by a Gentleman of Distinction, a Native of one of the Southern Colonies. *A Pamphlet of such Merit, that it ought to be the Bosom Companion of every Man who wishes well to his Country.*

Richard Salter,

HEreby acquaints his Customers and others, That he has imported from *London*, a general Assortment of *English* Goods, which he sells at his Shop in Cornhill, *Boston*, by Wholesale and Retail—Also, a large Quantity of Muslins at the Prime Cost.—ALSO, Writing and Cartridge Paper, Quills, Sealing Wax, Wafers in Boxes, Gunter's Scales and Dividers; West India Pilots; 9 leaved Charts; Mariners Compasses and Kalenders; Patoun and Wilson's Epitomes; also a Quantity of the best 3-thread Saint Twine for Salmon-Nets, and best *Lynn* made Shoes, and Galoshoes.

Daniel Jones,

INforms his Customers, and others, both in Town and Country, That he has removed to the Easterly Side of Newbury-Street, to a Corner Shop (which was lately improved by Capt. *John Smith*) situate about three Rods to the Southward of that he removed from;

Where he has to sell, cheap for Cash;

An Assortment of 3-4, 7-8, and yard-wide Irish Hollands; with an Assortment of Goods suitable for the Season—which he Imported in the Captains *Marshall*, *Scott*, &c.

☞ Beaver and Beaverit Hatts of his own Make, Hat-Trimings, good Corks for Bottling Cyder by Wholesale and Retail, &c.

N. B. Cash given for all Sorts of Furrs at the above Shop.

All Persons that are indebted to JOHN SCOLLAY, are ONCE MORE desired forthwith to pay their respective Balances, or they will be sued to next April Court.——

To be Sold at Publick Vendue,

By John Harris,

Next Door to the Red Lyon;

This Evening, and Next Thursday Evening.

KErseys, Ratteens, Broad Cloths, Irish Lioneens, Garlix, Checks, Lawns, Oznabrigs, Huckaback, Leather Breeches, Paper, scarlet and strip't Caps, Mens and Womens Hose, coarse & fine Hats, Plush, Blankets, Handkerchiefs, Silver Watches, Pinchbeck do. Feather Beds, Mens & Womens Wearing Apparel, Looking Glasses, and sundry other Articles, &c. &c.

Tickets in *Faneuil*-Hall Lottery, (Which will soon commence Drawing.) Sold by *Edes & Gill*,

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1766.